The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A

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Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 47.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interests and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

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Poetry.

CORN-FLOWERS.

From dawn till dusk, we followed up
The reapers through the wheat;
And tied the rustling corn that lay
Like sunshine at our feet.

Kate laughed with Willie all day long,
And Kate sang merrily;
He said she sang like any bird
And then she laughed to me.

For Kate he reaped the poppies red
That nodded in the corn;
For me he broke a pale sweet rose,
And pulled away the thorn.

He said the flowers were like her cheek;
My heart was sore all day;
And when he held the rose to me,
I turned my face away.

The blue shade fell; and by the stile
At dusk we sat to rest;
Through tears, I watched the angels' wings
That flickered in the West.

They gossiped and I heard them say:
"Oh, she is never seen
When Kate is near! She's slight and pale,
And Kate is like a Queen."

And they went gaily by the field,
And I, to hide my pain,
Slipped by the dusky stile,
And went home by the lane.

I heard his step—I would not stay—
And when he came so near
I felt him breathe—I would not look,
And dried a silly tear.

Then bitterly he spoke. He held
The rose I would not wear;
And said: "Give it Kate; she twined
The poppies in her hair!"

"Oh hear me, now, below the moon
That watches from above!
I jest with merry Kate," he said,'
"But never speak of love."

"And what is Kate between us two?
I love but you alone:
Oh! take the sigh, and take my heart;
Since, love, it is your own!"

I took the rose. A little bird
Sang out a song for me;
And broadly smiled the harvest moon,
Our happy looks to see.

Chambers's Journal.

OCTOBER.

Upon the brown and far off hills
The haze lies soft and blue,
While nuts are dropping thick and fast
Where Summer wild flowers grew.

The maple's gold and crimson leaves
Like blood-stained banners gleam—
And purple asters ope their bloom
Beside each forest stream.

The woods like some grand temple stands
Beneath the glowing skies,
While down the long dim aisles, the haze
Like slumb'ring incense lies.

No organ's deep, majestic notes
Come pealing on the air—
No choral triumphant floats
Along those arches fair—

No voice is heard—no sound save but
The brooklet's rip'ling flow,
Or whistling quail in covert thick,
Where scarlet berries grow.

Perchance some freightened rabbit's tread,
May wake an echo there,
Or drowsy hum of honey bee
Fall on the dreamy air.

The Sunflower and the golden rod
Their gaudy hues unfold,
[illegible] touch
Had changed them into gold.

The grapes in purple clusters hang
Upon the clinging vine,
And in the orchard 'mid the leaves
The ruby apples shine.

But through the forests, o'er the hills
A voice came whispering low—
It murmurs of the wintry winds
And of the falling snow.

The crimsoned leaves to earth must fall,
And breezes o'er them sigh—
Oh! sad it seems, that aught so fair
Should ever fade or die.

We read on every falling leaf
This lesson most sublime,
That Resurrection's holy power
Shall triumph over time.

For though the summer flowers must fade,
The Spring with sun and rain
Shall call them from the hill and vale
To bud and bloom again.

Miscellaneous.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE AND COUNT BISMARK.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, September 28.

It is not a great many years ago since interviews between the principal European potentates were very much in fashion and of frequent occurrence. At first they excited a strong interest in the public mind. People could not imagine that great sovereigns met and conversed *tete-a-tete* without exchanging most important communications, forming vast plans, or entering into solemn engagements. An interview was no sooner over than the journals of Europe were full of wise conjectures, and even of positive assertions, of what had passed there. After a time, when people saw that nothing came of meetings supposed to be pregnant with such great resolves, combinations and events, the interests felt very much subsided, and the world ended by understanding that in these days of facile locomotion emperors, kings and queens might exchange visits or make appointments without affairs of State coming under discussion. There are other interviews on record much more momentous in their consequences than of those amicable encounters of crowned heads. The name of Plombiers will occur to everybody. If all were known, it would perhaps prove that the meeting of the French Emperor and Count Bismark at Biarritz also deserves a place upon the list of important interviews. There are persons in Paris, and probably a great many throughout France, who maintain and are convinced that Count Bismarck promised the Emperor an extension of frontier in the direction of the Rhine as the price of his complete neutrality in the contemplated war, and of his not even forming an army of observation in the direction of Germany. Such persons, of course, abuse Count Bismarck for having broken his word. His end once gained, they say, Austria once prostrate, and the military power of Prussia established as at least on a par with the first in Europe, he broke his pledge and would give nothing. "Take Belgium, if you please, annex the canton of Geneva, if you think proper, but of German land not a foot can be yielded up." Count Bismarck has adopted the saying of Ricasoli when he was taxed with the intention of ceding Sardinia or part of the Riviera to France; he sees a great deal of land to take, but not an acre to give up. It is very doubtful, however, whether he be not unjustly accused when he is charged with having broken his promise in the case above cited. My belief is that the Emperor outwitted himself rather than that he was outwitted by Bismarck. The Prussian Minister went to Biarritz most anxious to secure that neutrality of France which should enable him to carry out his ambitious designs, and to make the war, for which he at last took a pretext since proved as unsubstantial and baseless as that advanced by the wolf for his attack upon the lamb. At that time the Emperor might almost have made his own terms, sure of their acceptance. Bismarck was pliant, conciliatory—in fact, suppliant. He actually bored and persecuted the Emperor by his persistence, but he could not get his august interlocutor to come to any sort of verbal agreement. No compact was made, I have good reason for thinking, and no equivalent for French neutrality definitely stipulated. The Emperor listened, twirled his moustache, but was impenetrable and taciturn. Still, although he avoided committing himself, the impression upon his mind seems to have been that Count Bismarck was bound to certain concessions, in France, when the time came, acted in the way that Prussia desired. Bismarck, on the other hand, obtaining no pledge, held himself in no way bound by any offers he might have made. There was no bargain, *in fact, the Emperor had never said "Done."* And when the victory had been gained by Prussia, and the claim for tithes was put in, it was rejected without breach of promise. It was sharp practice, if you please, on the part of Bismarck, but the Emperor ought better to have known with whom he was dealing. But, as the Prussian Minister feels that his work is not yet done, knows that he has many enemies in Germany, and many difficulties still to surmount, and, finally, notwithstanding the needle gun, thinks it much more expedient to be on good than on bad terms with France, it is still thought by many here that he will make concessions of some kind. I am incredulous of their including a cession of German territory, even though it were but the frontier of 1814. It would be too great a blow to his prestige as a conquerer, too unpopular a step in Prussia, and, indeed, throughout Germany.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER.

"Trifles make up the sum of human things," and it is surprising how readily an experienced eye can read character from the slighest and most insignificant *data*. Don't you believe it, reader? Just allow us to give you a few whispers on the subject—a peep, through our own special opera-glass, at the world around us.

When you meet a young man with plenty of bad cologne on his pocket-handkerchief, and a stale odor of cigar smoke in his hair, you may be sure that he was bold enough to contract a very bad habit, and not bold enough frankly to take the consequences of it. In cigar *vs.* cologne, the plaintiff has the best of it.

When you see a woman with her shawl fastened all awry, and unmended fractures in her gloves, it is a pretty sure index that she reads novels and lies in bed late of a morning. If you happen to be wife-hunting, don't be mislead by her bright eyes and cherry cheeks. A girl who cannot spend time to keep herself looking neat, ought not to be trusted with the care of shirt-buttons and cravat-ends, to say nothing of the husband appended to these articles!

When a gentleman hands up your fare in the stage as politely as that of the gorgeously dressed neighbor, without reference to the fact that you wear calico and cotton gloves rest assured that he is lacking in no courtesies to his own wife at home. And if a lady—no, a woman—accepts his politeness as a mere matter of course, with no "Thank you," nor acknowledging smile, *then* you may conclude that she has entered into society on the bubbles of Petroleum—not on any merits of her own.

When a lady—no, once again—a *female*—goes to the grocery in a rustling silk dress, and does her morning shopping in diamond rings and a cashmere shawl, it is a sign of one of two things: either she does not know any better, or she has no other place in which to display her finery.

When the "nice young man," who is paying you particular attention, speaks shortly to his mother, or omits to pay his sisters the little attentions that come so gracefully from man to woman, it is apt to be a sign that his wife must put up with the same system of snubbing and neglect as soon as the first gloss of the wedding suit is gone.

When a lady finds "Macaulay's History" a dreadful bore, and "skips" the historical part of Scott's novels, it is not an unfair inference that her brain is not very fully furnished.

When a gentleman cannot talk fluently on the great subjects of ancient and modern interest, but polkas "charmingly," we may conclude that his brains—such as they are—have all settled down to his agile heels. Now we do not disapprove of dancing, yet we must confess to a preference for having the brains a *little* higher up.

When a girl entertains you with spicy ridicule of her gentleman friends, "showing up" their various imperfections and weaknesses, take your hat and go. If you need any comfort, there will be sufficient in the fact that you will undoubtedly furnish your share of amusement to the next arrival!

Put not your faith (speaking from a feminine standpoint) in gentlemen that wear diamond scarf-pins and spend their leisure time on hotel steps, for it is more than probable they belong to the extensive class of society for whom Satan is popularly supposed "to find some mischief still!" to keep their "idle hands" in occupation. Better lavish your smiles on the sturdy young carpenter in shirt-sleeves and overalls, who works by the day; it will be more profitable in the long run.

When a woman finds Sunday "the longest day in the week," it is a sign that there was some woful deficiency in her early religious training.

When a man speaks irreverently of sacred things, let it suffice as a warning to trust him in no single matter. No matter how brilliant may be his talents, how fair his professions, there is a false ring to his metal. Don't trust him!—*Phrenological Journal.*

COUNT BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

The London *Telegraph* says that the complaint from which Count Bismarck is suffering assumes the form of a swelling in the blood-vessels of the head. His physicians have prescribed absolute rest as affording the only chance of recovery. A correspondent of the same journal thus describes the Count's appearance at the Berlin *fetes*:

"On the extreme right; in the white uniform of a major of the Landwehr cuirassiers, a broad-shouldered, short necked man sat mounted on a brown bay mare. Very still and silent the rider sits, waiting patiently till the interview between the King and the civic worthies in concluded. The skin of the face is parchment colored, with dull leaden blood-shot eyes; the veins about the forehead are swollen; the great heavy helmet presses upon the wrinkled brows. The man looks as if he had risen from a sick bed which he never ought to have left. That is Count Bismarck Schonhausen, prime Minister of Prussia. Yesterday he was said to be well nigh dying; ugly rumors floated about the town; his doctors declared that rest, absolute rest, was the only remedy upon which they could base their hopes for his recovery. But to-day it was important that the Premier should show himself. The iron will, which had never swerved before any obstacle, was not to be daunted by physical pain, or to be swayed by medical remonstrances. And so, to the astonishment of all those who knew how critical his state of health had been but a few hours before, Count Bismarck put on his uniform and rode out to-day to take his place in the royal *corteqe*. Even now the man who has made a united Germany a possibility, and has raised Prussia from the position of a second-rate power to the highest rank amongst continental empires, is but scantily honored in his own country; and the cheers with which he was greeted were tame compared with those which welcomed the Generals who had been the instruments of the work his brain had planned. But to those, I think, who looked at all beyond the excitement of the day, the true hero of that brilliant gathering was neither king nor princes of the blood royal, Generals nor soldiers, but the sallow, livid-looking statesman, who was there in spite of racking pain and doctors' advice and the commonest caution, in order that his work might be completed to the end."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of September 24, has the following: "Count Bismarck's illness is of a serious character. To-day (as we learn by a private telegram) he is better; but it need be doubted no longer that he is much shaken. The Count suffers from some disorder of the brain, we believe. He will soon take leave of absence for about ten weeks, but his present condition is such as to create doubts whether he will ever resume his official labors. Monsieur de Schleintz, who was Minister in 1860, and M. de Savigny, who is regarded at Berlin as a very rising man, are already spoken of as likely to succeed to the high office which Count Bismarck has so illustriously filled. M. de Savigny was Prussian Envoy to the Bund up to the outbreak of the war, and took a considerable part in the recent peace negotiations."

HOW OREGON TERRITORY WAS SAVED TO THE UNITED STATES.

We presume it is not generally known to our citizens on the Pacific coast, nor to many people in the Atlantic States, how near we came to losing, through executive incompetence, our just title to the whole immense region lying west of the Rocky Mountains. Neither has due honor been accorded to the brave and patriotic man through whose herculean exertions this great loss and sacrifice was prevented

The facts were briefly and freshly brought out during the recent meeting at Pittsfield of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," in the course of an elaborate paper, read by Mr. Treat, one of the secretaries of the board, on the "Incidental Results of Missions."

In the year 1836 the American board undertook to establish a mission among the Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains. Two missionaries, Rev. Mr. Spalding and Dr. Whitman with their wives—the first white women who ever made that perilous journey—passed over the mountains with incredible toil, to reach Oregon, the field of their labor. After remaining there for a few years, Dr. Whitman began to understand the object of the misrepresentations of the Hudson's Bay company. He saw, contrary to the reiterated public statements of the company:

1. That the land was rich in minerals.

2. That emigrants could cross the Rocky Mountains in wagons, a feat which they had constantly asserted to be impossible.

3. That the Hudson's Bay Company was planning to secure the sole occupancy of the whole of that country by obtaining a surrender of the American title into the hands of the British Government.

Seeing these things, but not knowing how very near the British scheme was to its accomplishment, Dr. Whitman resolved, at every hazard, to prevent its consummation. Ae undertook, in 1842, to make a journey on horseback to Washiugton, to lay the whole matter closely before our Government by personal representations. Being a man of great physical strength and an iron constitution, he accomplished the long and perilous journey, and reached Washington in safety. The remainder of the story we will relate in the language of the Boston *Congregationalist*: "Reaching Washington, he sought an interview with President Tyler, and Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, and unfolded to them distinctly what was going on. Here he learned that a treaty was almost ready to be signed, in which all this Northwestern territory was to be given up to England, and we were to have in compensation greater facilities in catching fish. Dr. Whitman labored to convince Mr. Webster that he was the victim of false representations with regard to the character of the region, and told him that he intended to return to Oregon with a train of emigrants. Mr. Webster, looking him full in the eye asked him if he would pledge himself to conduct a train of emigrants there in wagons. He promised that he would. Then, said Mr. Webster, this treaty shall be suppressed. Dr. Whitman in coming on had fixed upon certain rallying points where emigrants might assemble to accompany him on his return. He found nearly 1,000 ready for the journey. After long travel, they reaced Fort Hall, a British military station, and the commandant undertook to frighten the emigrants by telling them that it was not possible to go through with wagons; but Dr. Whitman reassured them, and led them through to the Columbia, and the days of the supremacy of the Hudson Bay Company over Oregon were numbered.

☞ A blue tulip, for which millions were offered during the tulipomania of a century ago, has been produced by a French gardener, and will be on exhibition at the Paris exposition.

CLIMATIC CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

All changes are sudden and complete in Russia. Summer goes in a day, and winter comes. One may cross a river in a boat at night, and walk back on the ice in the morning. Doors and windows stand wide open in summer for a breath of cool air, but in winter the cool air is barred out with double windows, triple doors and heated stoves. So in regard to clothing; thin linen summer habiliments are thrown aside in a day and the reign of furs begins. Wheels are upon all carriages of every sort one day; snow comes during the night, and the wheels all vanish; in the morning nothing is seen but sledges. The transitions from class to class are of the same character. One class is of gentlemen and barons; the next step is to monshicks, peasant serfs who live on black bread and salt, seasoned with sour cabbage and garlic; and who are covered with a dirty sheepskin instead of being clothed in ermine, sables and fine linen. Cronstadt is reached from Petersburg by steamers, in one week; in the next the traveler rides over the same water with three horses before him. The people will leave a hot bath, and plunge into a hole made in the ice; they leave a room heated to seventy or eighty degrees, and follow a funeral for six miles, with no covering on their heads, in a frost twenty-five degrees below zero; they will fast seven weeks on cabbage and garlic, and then guzzle themselves in a few hours into the hospital, take cholera, and die. Diseases are generally swift and fatal—today well, to morrow dead. More than two-thirds of the cholera cases die. Women are interesting, plump and marriageable at fourteen; they are shriveled at thirty.

The Hulsemann Letter.

It is still an open question whether Mr. Everett or Mr. Webster wrote the famous Hulsemann letter which the latter, as Secretary of State, sent to the Austrian Minister, and which for its bold defiance and contempt of Austria, and pithy utterance, delighted Americans and startled Europeans. Mr. Everett's friends insist, on his own authority, we suppose, that he prepared it for his friend; but Mr. Webster's admirers and confidants are even more sure it was his own. The style was not the ordinary, legitimate one of either; but it was more that of Mr. Webster than of Mr. Everett. A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, who has been roving about Mr. Webster's birth place and home at Franklin N. H., furnishes this particular evidence of Mr. Websters authority of the document:

"When Mr. Webster was making his annual visit here in 1851, after the letter had been communicated to the Austrian Minister in December, 1850, Worcester Webster, a favorite cousin of the great statesman, and Judge Nesmith, made him a visit together, and while there, the letter becoming a subject of conversation, Worcester Webster, standing near the table in the east room, in the presence of Daniel Webster, who was sitting at the table, said to Judge Nesmith, 'This is the table upon which the Hulseman letter was written, and there are the inkstand and the pen used in writing it.' Judge Nesmith asked how long it took to write it, and Worcester Webster replied. 'About two hours. Mr. Webster walked the room and dictated it to a copyist, who took it down and it was revised and finished the next forenoon.' Worcester Webster and his wife had been on a visit to the Elms farm a few days previous to this occurrence. A short time afterwards I was at the Elms farm with Judge Nesmith, when he stated to me, in the presence of Mr. Webster, the same facts as to the Hulsemen letter, the table and pen, while we were in the east room, which had been stated to him as above explained. Daniel Webster never had the reputation of appropriating to his own credit the work of others, and those who knew him best will, in the face of these thoroughly attested facts, be the last to believe that letter to have originated in any other mind than his own."

What Newspapers do for Nothing.

The following article should be read and pondered well by every man, who takes a newspaper without paying for it: My observation enables me to state as a fact, that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of labor capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead heading," to puff and defend more people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer: get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, are oftener the victim of misplaced confidence than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill with more reluctance than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten on a needless gewgaw; yet everybody avails himself of the editor's pen and the printer's ink.

How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly though unrequited pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the "lever that moves the world?" In short, what branch of industry and activity has not been prompted, stimulated and defended by the press?

And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its service? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of dissipation and appetite are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with more scrupulous punctuality; while the counting room of the newspaper is the seat of Jewing, cheapening trade orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

☞ Never read or sew with any light from the window or a lamp falling directly upon the eyes. Millions have lost their eyesight from non-observance of this simple rule. It is founded on scientific principles which we will not take room to explain at length. The light direct upon the eyes contracts their pupil so that not enough rays are admitted from the printed pages or fabrics sewed, to make them plain to the sight. Always sit so that the light from the window or lamp shall fall over your shoulder, usually over the left one, as it will not then be obstructed by the right hand in sewing. Another advantage, and a great one, is that when facing the light one naturally inclines forward to save the eyes. This cramps the chest and lungs, and is injurious to the health; but with the light from the side, or over the shoulder, one inclines to sit in a much more upright and healthful position. Every one who follows this suggestion, will find it conduce to comfort, health, and good vision.

☞ We find in an exchange the following clever poems, written by a gentleman of Elmira N, Y. It is called "In a coal Mine" and is a mine of puns. In fact the *double entendres* are so thick that the hasty reader will miss more than half of them:

A car full of careless ones,—
The day was ours to spare,—
As students we did seek a mine
To see coal laborers there.

We found the place—'twas miles away
To west and then by south;
And though was ours a joyous mood,
We looked down in the mouth

Of that dark cavern an' though the sight
By courage were not fitted.
To plunge away beyond the light;
We felt we should be pitied.

But on we went and thoughts of ill
Flew off while we were flyin',
And each one from a car-edge cried
Behold all this is mine!

Not only pleasure did we hope
To find for us in store,
We sought as well a higher path,
To get a little lore.

We found a pencil vain—I state
What no one will deny—for
Although there was no lack of slate,
'Twas not a place to sigh for.

The star lamps gleamed before our eyes—
What constellation finer—
Though borne by many a bearish chap
Who was no worse a miner?

And so we studied o'er the mine
While bright ideas budded,
And when we turned away we knew
The mine was much ore-studded.

And when we saw daylight again
Delight did us unfold
Although we found each one had got
A very little coaled.

For we were glad that no mishap
To sorrow had been doomin' us,
And that no wayward mass of coal
Had sealed our fate by toombin' us.

A TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE OF WOMAN.

I have observed, among all nations, that the women ornament themselves more than the men; that wherever found they are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. They do not hesitate, like men, to perform a hospitable action; not haughty, nor arrogant, nor supercilious, but full of courtesy, fond of society; industrious, economical, ingenious; more liable in general to err than man, but in general also more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receving a decent and friendly answer. With a man it has been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, so worthy of the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that, if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry ate the coarsests morsel with a double relish,

Women's Rights.

The Marina (Fla.) *Conrier*, in commenting upon the inherent rights of women, says: "Men and oaks were made to be twined, and women and ivy were made to twine about them. Though an equality were to be established between calico and cassimere to-morrow, it would not be a week before all the officers would be men, and all the soldiers women. Females are perfectly wrong to go ahead provided the men go first. Set fire to a steamboat and not a yard of dimity will budge till cassimere sets the example. So long as the men cling to the vessel, the women will cling to the men. But if the men plunge overboard, chemisettes plunge too. As we said before, reformers may prate as they will about equal rights, but they can't alter the regulations of God.

It is as impossible for women to cut themselves loose from men as it is for steel dust to free itself from its attachment to the magnet."

An exchange remarks on the above: "So far as our observation extends it leads us to believe, on the contrary, that the cassimere generally follows the calico; and as the *Courier* expresses it the sterner sex has little to brag of.

"We make a vow to break her chain,
And keep it—till we meet again.

The Virtues of Borax.

The excellent washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, who "get up" their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly one half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambric and &c., an extra quantity of powder is used, for crinolines, required to be made, a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt, does not in the slightest degree injure the texture the of the linen. Its effects is to soften the hardest water, and therefore it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet; it is used for cleaning the hair; it is an excellent dentrifrice, and in hot countries it is used, in combination with tartaric and bicarbonate of soda, as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water. All water may be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one-fifth.

A GREAT PHILOSOPHER says in one of his letters: "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when he was about to eat cherries, that they might look the bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my cares away, I pack them in as little compass as I can, and carry them as conveniently as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

"WHAT can a man do?" asked a green ,un, when the Sheriff was seen coming up to him with a writ in his hand. "Apply the remedy," said another gruffly. "Apply the remedy! what remedy?" "Heeling remedy, you silly goose—run like a quartern horse!"

☞ A Printer's con: Why is a man charged with a crime like type? Because he should not be *locked up till the matter is well proved.*

LORD MANSFIELD

This great magistrate, being in one of the counties on the circuit, a poor woman was indicted for witchcraft. The inhabitants of the place were exasperated against her. Some witnesses deposed that they had seen her walk in air, and with her feet upwards and her head downward. Lord Mansfield heard the evidence with great tranquility, and perceiving the temper of the people, whom it would not have been prudent to irritate, he thus addressed them:—"I do not doubt that this woman has walked in the air with her feet upwards, since you have all seen it; but she has the honor to be born in England as well as you and I, and consequently cannot be judged but by the laws of the country, nor punished but in proportion as she has violatad them. Now I know not one law that forbids walking in the air with the feet upward. We have all a right to do it with impunity; I see no reason, therefore, for this prosecution, and this poor woman may return home when she pleases." Her life was saved.

A STREAK AHEAD OF NOAH.—A dispute once arose between two Scotchmen, named Campbell and McLean, upon the antiquity of their frmilies. The latter would not allow that the Campbells had any right to rank with the McLean's in antiquity, who he insisted, were in existence as a clan since the beginning of the world. Campell had a little more biblical knowledge than his antagonist and asked him if the clan of the Mcleans was before the flood.

"Flood! what flood?" asked McLean.

"The flood, you know, that drowned all the world but Noah and his family, and his flock," said Campbell.

"Pooh! you and your flood," said McLean, "my clan was afore the flood."

"I have not read in my Bible," said Campbell, "of the name of McLean going into Noah's ark."

"Noah's ark!" retorted McLean, in contempt. "who ever heard of a McLean that hadn't a boat of his ain?"

IMPATIENT HEARERS.—One Sabbath morning the Rev. Richard Watson, when engaged in Preaching, had not proceeded far in his discourse when he observed an individual in a pew just before him rise from his seat, and turn round to look at the clock in front of the gallery as if the service were a weariness to him. The unseemly act called forth the following rebuke: "A remarkable change," said the speaker, "has taken place among the people of this country in regard to the public service of religion. Our forefathers put their clocks on the outside of their places of worship, that they might not be too late in their attendance. We have transferred them to the inside of the house of God, lest we should stay too long in the service. A sad, and ominous change."

IT is no secret that the marriage of Senator Sumner is strongly opposed by the lady's friends, whose aristocratic prejudices will not be satisfied even with a senator and statesman of power and fame, if his fortune be only moderate and his descent not from the New England Brahmins; and the fact that the bride relinquishes the interest on a fortune by giving away her hand adds the spice of heroism to the event. By the way, *apropos* of Mr Sumner, an old story is told of his father, who was a county sheriff, and as suave and polite as his son is brusque and arrogant. Sheriff Sumner once had to officiate at an execution. When the prayers were said and the noose fixed, he bowed very low to the condemned, and urbanely said, "*Good* morning, sir," before he pressed his foot upon the spring which launched the man into eternity.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—The Norfolk (Va.) *Old Dominion* has the following:

Southern ladies do not talk to anything like the same extent as in former years. What does it mean? Are we wrong in classing this phenomenon among the signs of the times? We believe it is the result of a mysterious solemnity that has in the last few years of trial and mighty events crept over the world. Levity is not as widespread. Men and women look more in earnest, and work harder, do more carrying out the end of their being. We may be wrong, but such are our convictions, in spite of the wickedness abroad in the land.

GENERAL MANTEUFFEL had not the gratification of playing the brag over every one at Frankfort. He wishes to impose upon the American Ambassador in that city, and make him permit Prussian soldiers being billeted upon him. Manteuffel said he could not help it. "Very well," replied Mr. Murphy, putting on his hat, "I have only to reply that the American fleet is in the Baltic." The haughty Manteuffel forgot his inability at once, and no American had any Prussians quartered upon him afterward.

A REMINDER OF SHERMAN'S RAID.—The Richmond (Virginia) *Dispatch* says that on Thursday last eight hundred tons of rails from the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad were received at the Richmond and Danville Railroad depot, to be sent to the Tredegar Iron Works. The rails were some of those destroyed by Sherman's raid, and some of them were tied in a bow-knot, and in the center of one coil of iron bar was the trunk of a tree, around which it had been wrapped. The iron will be worked up again into rails.

Humors of the Canvass.

The Butternut crop in this part of the State is prodigious. An old Copperhead climed a tree recently, and was thus interrogated by a Blacksnake:

"Copperhead, Copperhead, what do you see?"

To which the old "Cop" answered:

"Butternuts, Butternuts as thick as can be."

Not very good poetry, but sound truth. —*Indiana Journal.*

HORATIO SEYMOUR, ex-Governor of New York, and permanent Chairman of the Chicago Copperhead National Convention that nominated McClellan, is reported, while on a visit, recently, at St. Paul, Minnesota to have declared himself in favor of the Reconstruction Constitutional Amendment, and to have remarked that if he were a resident of the South, he would be in favor of negro suffrage.

THE New York *Herald* of yesterday says: Col. Ferniza leaves this city for Matamoras with special instructions from General Ortega. One of the objects of Colonel Ferniza's mission is to receive consignments of arms at Brownsville, which have been dispatched from New York and Philadelphia. He is also directed to announce the approaching arrival in that city of General Ortega, who, it is stated, will leave New York for Mexico by the end of this week.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1866

SHALL CONGRESS IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT?

This question is now agitating the country and will give response at the ballot box. Several have gone directly to the people upon this question and the people have responded with a most hearty "amen," while others were not so decided and did not commit themselves upon this grave matter, yet the Copperheads charged even these with being committed to this object and by this means brought the question of impeachment directly before the masses. The present Congress at its late session took high ground against the Presidential usurpations and direlictions, but it needed the sanction of the people to go beyond the already advanced position which it had taken, and the late elections in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have endorsed it by re-electing the same members, or others in their stead, by increased majorities in the face of such opposition as the country has never before witnessed. And when the elections of the 6th of November will have doubly endorsed the position of the Republicans, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson will become a mandate, and Congress will not dare to hesitate.

There are certain great Constitutional questions which have grown out of the position and usurpations of Andrew Johnson that should be for ever settled. If there were even no prospect of a successful impeachment, he should be impeached at once, and let the question be forever settled whether the President can usurp the Legislative functions of the Government and refuse to execute the laws passed by Congress. If the Constitution of the United States sanctions any such despotism, if the President of the United States can set at defiance the co ordinate branches of the Government under the broad sanction of the Constitution the sooner the people know it the better. Let us settle the vexed questions arising under a misconstruction of the Constitution. The time has come for the adoption of the broadest principles of liberty, and if the Constitution sanctions such encroachments, such absolutism, it were time that the people knew it and looked well to their liberties. In times of war emergencies may arise when an executive officer may be compelled, by arbitrary necessity, for the preservation of the life of a nation, to exceed the exact limits or provisions of the law, but in times of peace, when the nation is at rest and all the functions and branches of Government in working condition, for there to be such a radical difference of opinion between the President and Congress in respect to their respective duties and functions, after clear sailing under the present Constitution for nearly eighty years, is most strange and the question should be settled. The people have been led to believe that the President was a mere Executive officer, and as such commanded the army and navy, but they have never believed that he constituted also the Legislative branch of Government. And if the Constitution permits such assumptions of power the sooner some Court of competent jurisdiction tells us so the better. We want this country to be as free as the political and social relations of men will permit, without any distinctive features for race or color. America is the high ground upon which all races, all nations, all colors are bound to fratenrize. Already the American, the Caucasian, the African and the Mongolian are here, in a few years the last of the five great races, the Malayian, may be here, and if he comes here, and complies with our laws, we want American civilization to make an American out of him, and when it does, we want him to have equal rights before the law.

The Constitution of the United States, art. 1, section 2, clause 5, says the House of Representatives "shall have the sole power of impeachment," and section 3, clause 6, of the same article says: "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present." Here, then, is one of the highest and best tribunals in the world, composed of the profoundest lawyers and ablest statesmen; let this Court decide upon the mooted questions that have arisen and they will be forever set at rest, and if there are any remedial amendments to the Constitution required, let us have them, because the liberal construction imposed upon this instrument for eighty years, if wrong, must now be placed beyond misconstruction and the liberties of the people guaranteed.

ON THE INSIDE LINE.

Many people express great surprise at the Presidential attitude while to us there does not appear to be any thing so remarkably surprising in it. Andrew Johnson was reared in a slave State, with all the enormities of slavery about him. He was a poor white and as such regarded the negro from a standpoint which only a Southern poor white can regard him. And as he began to advance and prosper he became the owner of slaves, and learned only to treat the negro as a slave. He advocated the perpetuation of slavery and demanded new guaranties. When Breckenridge and Douglas were rival candidates for the Presidency, he espoused the cause of Breckenridge, who was the embodiment of all that slavery desired, while on the other hand Douglas was a northern man and was suspected of having some sympathy for free labor. When the Presidential canvas terminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln, Andy Johnson stood ready to demand as many and infamous guaranties for slavery as Jefferson Davis. There was no difference of opinion between Andrew Johnson and the "Arch traitor" on that score. They entertained the same views, but only differed in regard to the manner of proceeding to carry them into effect. Jeff. Davis and his immediate followers contended that the proper course of procedure was to withdraw from the Union and establish an independent Confederacy, while on the other hand, Andrew Johnson contended that all the guaranties they desired for the perpetuation of human slavery could be secured in the Union. Here the two elements, the Fire-eaters and Conservatives of the Southern States, took issue. Jefferson Davis as the representative of the Fire-eaters, determined to form a seperate and distinct Government, Andrew Johnson the head of the few Conservatives, mulish This course drove him into the Union lines, not because he had any love for the cause, not that he desired the overthrow of slavery, but simply because he disagreed with those who were at the head of the rebellion.

The rebellion has been crushed, Jefferson Davis' plan of procedure has proven a failure, and slavery was lost in the struggle. Andrew Johnson, true to his first love, is endeavoring to re-establish it. Jefferson Davis failed on the outside line. Andrew Johnson is trying to bind up the shattered institution on the inside line. Jefferson Davis' advice was followed and has proven a failure, Andrew Johnson is trying to satisfy the slaveholders if they had followed him they would have succeeded. When the Congress of the United States, which passed and gave to the States the amendment to the Constitution forever abolishing slavery, is denounced by Andrew Johnson as "a body hanging on the very verge of the Constitution," it simply means to invalidate that great barrier and hand the negro back into servitude. It is all very true that Andy Johnson has said many things in regard to what he felt disposed to do for the poor down trodden African, but what have ever the promises of a slaveholder amounted to? Look back over the Legislative history of this country for fifty years and it will require no argument. Slavery robs, apparently, the mind of all its nobler attributes and more debased by it, stands before the world in all his naked ugliness.

We earnestly believe that the "policy" of the President means the re-enslavement of the negro, and that he only intends to accomplish on the inside line that which Jefferson Davis failed to accomplish on the out side line. We cannot be lulled to sleep with the cry that slavery is abolished and that there is no use of talking about it, we see too much talk in the Southern papers of Emancipation only being an experiment. We tried the experiment of slavery for eighty years and the bayonet pronounced it a failure; we mean that emancipation shall be a success, and that no pro-slavery creature, made President by accident, shall crush our best hopes. Andrew Johnson, true to his impressions early formed, is now carrying out a pro-slavery policy, and it will take all the vigilance of the friends of liberty and law to see that the negro is not again bound hand and foot, and the fair institutions of this country cursed forever.

THE GREATNESS OF OUR TRIUMPH

Can any mortal mind estimate, at this early day, the potent and material consequences of the overwhelming defeat which the Copperheads sustained on the 9th instant? He that undertakes to solve this mighty problem must have a mathematical mind greater than Safford, or more logical and penetrating than Webster. Let it be remembered that all the depraved and vicious of the land from the traitor, who hauled down the National flag, to the miserable dupe of party who organized resistance to the national authorities, in the vain hope of benefitting the rebels, or waited to be drafted and then skulked away in dark and dismal caves, the fit haunts of slimy serpents and dreary bats, or fled to Canada, opposed us; that every officer from the Cabinet to the most paltry Postmaster was frowned into the support of the nauseating dose known as "My Policy," and not only this, but five per centum of his entire official salary was levied for the purpose of prostrating the glorious privilege of suffrage to the base purposes of the debauched magnate who reigns in Washington, and to all this baseness and debauchery is to be added the prestige of a debased and venal administration, which stretched forth its insinuating and lecherous hand, and made no secret of its purpose to debauch the people and wheedle them into the support of measures, which would prove the suppression of the rebellion only a ruse to elevate the ideas of the men who for four years waged fratricidal war in behalf of slavery. And in still further addition to this the prejudice which the laboring classes have infused and fostered against that race of men on this continent, that created an antagonistic system of labor, was constantly, wildly and almost frantically appealed to. Everything that could irritate and fan this prejudice into a blaze was resorted to. Hence the cry of Negro suffrage and Negro equality. From one end of the State to the other the burden of their speeches and the spirit of their papers were only directed against some one or other, or all of the rights of the Negro, and yet with all these tremendous, yea herculean efforts and influences, in which the Constitutional Amendment was lost sight of, the Republican party came out gloriously triumphant. Can any one calculate the magnitude of the triumph, and foretell the effect it will have upon the great and pregnant future, we are compelled to ask again? If the Republican party can thus triumph in opposition to all the influence and debauchery of a corrupt administration and the dead weight of eighty years of slavery, as it has done at the late elections, there is no one can tell what is in store for this party which has crushed a rebellion greater than any known to modern history and liberated four millions of Slaves. With such a record as this we have every confidence in the people, and through Him Who rules the destinies of nations, we have every confidence in the party.

☞ "The State of Southampton," is pretty well taken off by "Pilgrim" in another column. The late session of Court appointed a School Board for this benighted region. Give schools a few years head-way and Copperheadism will be "among the things that were." Ignorance and Copperheadism go hand in hand.

☞ Our neighbor is both "proud" of and grateful of his "run." We presume Vallandigham felt about the same way when he was beaten 100,000 a year or two since.

THE CAMPAIGN.

We cannot allow the moments of victory to pass without speaking of the several executive committees of the Union Republican party of Pennsylvania. Their task was onerous and exacting. Of the Union League everybody speaks in language of praise. Its mission is not for a canvass alone, but for the country in its hours of trial. First in every patriotic and benevolent movement, it lives and labors beyond [illegible] and through the growth of but a few years, its roots have struck deep into our whole social fabric, and its branches have spread all over the land. In the past and in the former campaigns, it has done its work with a vigor the more effective because wholly unselfish. It was, however, of the Union Republican State Central Committee we intended to write. Its best enlogy is, perhaps, the result of its efforts; but these could only have been produced by an uncommon brain. Colonel Frank Jordan, the chairman, has fullilled all friendly expectations. Quick, quiet, sleepless, and bold, he has been as true a sentinel as ever watched a post or baulked a foe. Under his lead the State was literally ploughed by the intellectual toilers from the Delaware to the Ohio. The text was presented ably by himself, and powerfully debated by them, and with surprising and triumphant effect upon the people. It is true, he was tremendously assisted by the justice of the cause and the spirit of the masses; but an ordinary mind would not have so skilfully trained and directed these great agencies, and without such talent all might have been lost. Col. Jordan closed his rooms yesterday and we say these things because he has deserved them, at the end of as successful and severe a political fight as ever was known. His secretaries, Messrs. Hammersly, Dunglison, and Benedict, were congenial and efficient co-workers, and combined different yet essential qualities—the one a capital writer, being an old editor, the other an observant correspondent, and the other a forcible speaker. In the name of the Union party of the State, we return thanks to Colonel Jordan and his assistants.—*Philadelphi Press.*

Official Vote for Senator.

The following is the official vote for Senator in this Senatorial district:

	Stutzman.	*Meyers.*
Bedford	2652	2864
Fulton	759	1070
Somerset	3096	1732
	6408	5666
	5666	
Majority for Stutzman	742	

The above figures are certainly very flattering to Mr. Stutzman. Mr. Meyers is very much gratified with them, simply because they are no worse. The gratification is mutual. Mr. Meyers' gratification belongs to a kind upon which the generality of men starve.

The Sixteenth Congressional District.

[OFFICIAL.]

The following is the official vote for Congress in this District. The seat of General Koontz in the next Congress, it is now confidently asserted, will not be contested:

	Koontz.	*Sharpe.*
Adams	2901	3134
Bedford	2575	2850
Franklin	4278	4162
Fulton	756	1073
Somerset	3079	1745
	13589	12964
	12964	
Koontz's majority	625	

☞ In the year 1860 the county of Bedford contained a free white population of 26,242 and the county of Somerset a free white population of 26,731, a difference in favor of Somerset of 489. At the late election Bedford county cast 5,426 votes for Governor, while Somerset cast only 4,821, or 605 less votes than were cast in this county. In this county every vote that could be reached was out, while Somerset has a reserved vote of at least 700. Will the *Gazette* note this when next it calculates that Copperheadism will "soon be able to overcome the Radical majority in Somerset?"

☞ The best joke of the season that we have heard is that the *Gazette* made formidable preparations (or perhaps it would be better to say *no* preparations) to insert the "Big Rooster" in their next issue after the election. Imagine their chagrin when the majorities were all the other way and the rooster couldn't come in. They found themselves without matter and the next best thing was to issue no paper.

☞ "On the whole the Radicals have been terribly routed.—*Gazette.*

Kind reader, this is probably news to you, but the *Gazette* was speaking of Bedford county! It hadn't heard of the hurricane which had swept from Maine to the Pacific slope. Bedford county is its world, it knows nothing else.

☞ The officers who have assumed command of the Bread and Butter Brigade in this neighborhood look as if the bread were sour and the butter stale. Somebody hasn't even got the crumbs yet. Come, Andy, sock up or somebody's bread will be *dough.*

☞ There will be a collision between the different parties at the approaching election in Maryland it is feared. The efforts of the Governor, with the countenance of Andrew Johnson, to pass the State over into the hands of the returned rebels will be resisted by the Union men to the utmost.

☞ The Cops stood up to Col. Filler pretty well at the late election, if the *Gazette* is to be believed. The soldiers that were to elect the Colonel must have "gone back on him." How is it, John?

☞ The Copperheads gained 108 votes on Hartranft's election in this county when they did not get their vote out, but lost 178 on the vote given for McClellellan in 1864. They are getting no better fast

☞ The *Gazette* thinks well of Southampton! Likewise of the Five Points when the election returns are received.

☞ A gentleman named Sharpe lately run for Congress in this district!

☞ The Federal Assessor in East Providence don't work for bread-and-butter

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Geary's Majority 17,135.

We have at last the full *official vote* from every county in the State, except the county of Pike, from which we have only the official majoity.

The majority for Gen. Geary is officially 17,135.

Counties.	Curtin, U.	Woodward, C.	Geary, U.	Clymer, C.
Adams	2,689	2,617	2,910	3,126
Allegheny	17,768	10,053	20,511	12,795
Armstrong	3,146	2,977	3,758	3,078
Beaver	3,037	2,056	3,310	2,385
Bedford	2,450	2,704	2,591	2,835
Berks	6,905	12,627	7,121	13,288
Blair	3,283	2,386	3,520	2,768
Bradford	6,722	2,954	7,134	3,091
Bucks	6,266	6,836	6,865	7,399
Butler	3,328	3,054	3,544	3,061
Cambria	2,161	3,000	2,413	3,295
Cameron	318	216	374	303
Carbon	1,542	2,119	1,906	2,239
Centre	2,714	3,058	3,094	3,565
Clarion	1,618	2,598	1,776	2,813
Chester	7,988	5,493	8,500	6,221
Clearfield	1,531	2,483	1,650	2,786
Clinton	1,607	1,911	1,754	2,337
Columbia	1,801	3,342	1,965	3,583
Crawford	6,141	4,236	6,714	4,969
Cumberland	3,434	4,075	4,030	4,576
Dauphin	5,065	3,875	5,691	4,391
Delaware	3,462	1,789	3,647	2,262
Elk	336	722	376	916
Erie	6,259	3,266	7,237	3,951
Fayette	3,091	3,791	3,569	4,359
Forest	91	58	100	76
Franklin	3,876	3,710	4,299	4,106
Fulton	761	1,022	775	1,053
Greene	1,484	2,930	1,699	3,220
Huntingdon	2,366	2,167	2,948	2,329
Indiana	3,961	1,955	4,458	2,109
Jefferson	1,754	1,698	2,015	1,912
Juniata	1,456	1,737	1,516	1,814
Lancaster	13,341	7,650	14,502	8,597
Lawrence	3,063	1,251	3,566	1,418
Lebanon	3,658	2,653	4,194	2,636
Lehigh	3,695	5,526	4,159	5,751
Luzerne	7,022	9,803	8,733	12,387
Lycoming	3,414	3,865	3,871	4,448
McKean	727	622	877	714
Mercer	3,907	3,408	4,416	3,757
Mifflin	1,709	1,626	1,725	1,885
Monroe	684	2,712	705	2,699
Montgomery	6,235	7,487	7,286	8,342
Montour	1,122	1,447	1,131	1,523
Northampton	3,465	6,538	3,859	6,870
Northumberland	2,649	3,356	3,381	3,329
Perry	2,328	2,296	2,581	2,495
Philadelphia	44,274	37,193	54,205	48,817
Pike	2[illegible]	1,134	.....	724
Potter	1,479	619	1,346	620
Schuylkill	6,506	8,547	8,793	10,514
Snyder	1,758	1,331	1,812	1,326
Somerset	3,064	1,738	3,062	1,759
Sullivan	359	713	436	761
Susquehanna	4,134	2,932	4,429	2,981
Tioga	4,501	1,617	4,791	1,628
Union	2,024	1,250	1,991	1,278
Venango	3,295	2,979	4,109	3,192
Warren	2,274	1,388	2,687	1,572
Washington	4,627	4,371	4,977	4,712
Wayne	2,211	3,132	2,357	2,883
Westmoreland	4,494	5,581	6,046	6,113
Wyoming	1,379	2,418	1,408	1,492
York	5,512	8,069	5,895	8,780
Totals	269,406	254,171	306,955	289,096
	254,171		289,096	
Curtin's maj.	15,325		17,135	

CIVIL WAR THREATENED BY THE MARYLAND TRAITORS.

Thomas Swan, the Governor of Maryland, neither intimidated nor instructed by the failure of Andrew Johnson's attempt to provoke a civil war in the North, is believed to be preparing to precipitate a violent revolution in that State. The Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore appointed by the Legislature, having served faithfully and loyally during all the Rebellion, have fallen under the displeasure of the traitor sympathizers, because they refuse to appoint judges of election who will take the votes of the rebels registered in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the State. He is therefore appealed to to remove these Commissioners and appoint others in their stead, who have already been designated as the fit agents of Treason. Having deserted the people who elected him, he is doubtless ready to punish and proscribe them by elevating and strengthening the Rebels. Should he decide upon this outrage, the Police Commissioners, backed by Mayor Chapman and the Radical loyalists of the State, will refuse to surrender their trusts. *At this juncture the rebels claim to have the promise of Andy Johnson to employ force to put down the Union men, and to give the State to the traitors.* We do not believe that either Swann or Johnson will have the hardihood to perfect this crowning outrage, though the indications that point to it are numerous. But should this belief be disappointed by the result, there will be but one remedy left, and that is for the Maryland patriots to appeal to the people of the North to keep open the gateway to the Capital of the Republic. They responded to a similar call in 1861, and will not be backward in 1866. The feeling in Baltimore yesterday was intense. The Radicals were firm quiet and wholly resolved. They have posession of the field and intend to keep it at all hazards. They will never yield it to the Rebels and traitors. The plots of these latter are hardly concealed, and their exultation *proves that the revolutionary policy in the celebrated Ledger dispatch is carefully cherished, and only requires a fitting opportunity to be announced and perfected.* That policy is daily advocated by the organ of Thomas Swann, *The Baltimore Gazette*, as it is by such Copperhead papers as the *Chicago Times*, though the dispatch sent to *The Ledger* has been denied, the revolutionary policy it recommends has never been repudiated by the man who denounces the Congress of the United States as illegal and unconstitutional. The Maryland patriots are right, therefore, upon calling upon the loyal millions of the North to prepare to come to their rescue when the attempt is made to give them a specimen of its oppressions and its cruelties. They are fully competent to take care of themselves against all the Rebels and traitors around them; but if it is resolved to employ force to help these Rebels and traitors into control, but one remedy is left, and that is an invocation of the people of the country.

[Washington Chronicle, Oct. 18, 1866.

MEXICO OUR WARD.

Proposed Terms of Treaty With Mexico.—United States Assumes the Protectorate of the Republic and Guarantees the French Claims.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A special Washington dispatch to the Boston *Journal*, of yesterday morning, states that treaties with the Imperial Government of Mexico have been agreed upon, and are now under process of exchange. The French Troops and Maximilian withdraw this year from Mexico. The United States assumes the protectorate of the Republic, guaranteeing the French claims. In consideration Mexico cedes to the United States the peninsula of Lower California and other territory south of our present southwestern boundary. A *Herald's* Washington special says: Senor Romero has advices which lead him to doubt the report of the defeat of Escobedo by the Imperialists.

MISSOURI.—The rush of emigration to this State continues. Says a letter: What Missouri may become after a few years of prosperity is hard to determine, but of one thing we know that she is receiving this fall an emigration never before equaled, either in numbers or character and influence. They are loyal and patriotic, and will be entitled to a vote at the next Presidential election.

A Black Man's Opinion of Black Man's Capacity for Self-Government.

H. W. Johnson, Jr., a colored man of Canandiagua, N. Y. who was educated as a lawyer and after his admission to the bar emigrated to Liberia, is writing home a series of letters for publication, from the second of which we make the following extract:

"The Government of Liberia is founded very much on the plan of the Government of the United States of America. Its Constitution is very much like the United States and other American Constitutions. Its laws are similar to the English common law and the general system of laws in the the United States, so far as they are suitable to the condition of the people, and adapted to their circumstances. There are two very important exceptions: First, the people vote directly for President and Vice President. Secondly, the territoy is divided into counties instead of States. The jurisdiction of the Government extends between six and seven hundred miles along the coast, and to undefined limits in the interior. The population consists of about 30,000 civilized people, and 300,000 natives, who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Government, and many of whom daily seek to have their wrongs redressed in its courts of justice. Many of these are friends in peace, and allies in war.

The government is divided into three departments: Executive, Legislative and Judicial. The Executive department consists of a President, Vice President and Cabinet. The Legislative of a Senate and House of Representatives. It is called "The Legislature." The Judicial department consists of a Supreme Court which is composed of a Chief Justice and two Judges of the Court of Quarterly Sessions and Common Pleas, who sit with the Chief Justice alternately. This Court is held once a year. It meets in January. It has original jurisdiction in only a few cases, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases brought up on appeal from the next highest court below. A court of monthly sessions, composed of one Chairman and two Justices of the Peace of the county, who sit alternately. This court sits every month and is very much like the country courts in your State. There are, also, justices and police courts, similar to those in New York. The judges hold office during good behavior. They are not elected, but appointed by the Executive. I forgot to say that the President, Vice President and members of the House are elected every two years, and the Senators every four years.

As the great problem—whether the black man has capacity for self-government—is now being solved on the soil of Africa, I suppose you and your readers are anxious to know how and with what ability these different departments of government are filled by colored men. I will proceed to state "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," founded upon facts witnessed and seen with my own eyes. This I will do with candor, and without fear or favor: In the first place, they act like white men, and fill their various offices with as much ability as white men do, when placed in similar circumstances—when founding a new government in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, surrounded with wild and hostile tribes, and with limited means at their disposal to administer the affairs of government."

The President's Excursion from an English Point of View.

The London *Star* has a long article on what it styles "President Johnson's Imperial Progress." After noticing his reception at Cleveland, Toledo, Oberlin and Detroit, it says:

It is something quite new to find the President of a great Republic stumping its towns and Villages for no other purpose than to denounce, vituperate and threaten the Congress which the nation elect to express its views and to make its laws. In old Europe we had almost forgotten that such things were sometimes done here by despots who professed to be nothing but despots. To find an English Charles or a French Louis vilifying and threatening a Parliament, surprises no reader of history; but in the England and France of our day we simply regard such an exhibition as impossible. Assuredly no European autocrat at any time ever rated inconvenient and unmanageable representatives of a popular cause with the coarse and bitter vehemence which is now Andy Johnson's only eloquence.

Anything so coarse, so "rowdy," so thoroughly bad spirited and savage, has probably never before been delivered by any man holding high office in the presence of a civilized assembly.

We give Johnson credit for sincerity in other respects as well as his confession that he cares nothing for dignity. When he announced that he was prepared, if only encouraged, to meet the Congress single handed and alone, we fully believe that he meant what he said. In that rough and rowdy frame is, we are quite ready to believe the soul of a genuine despot. There is probably no extreme of violence, no manner of *coup d'etat*, from which Andrew Johnson would shrink if only he once felt convinced that he had a sufficient support.

It is earnestly to be hoped, and now, perhaps, to be expected with some confidence, that the approaching elections will teach him a timely lesson, and show him that he has overrated his strength. In truth the people of the United States have now to cope with a second attack upon their liberties, scarcely less menacing, and certainly less audacious, than that which began under Jefferson Davis.

We have no fear for the result. The self-styled Moses of the negroes race has turned traitor to them and to the Constitution under which he lives, but the free and loyal American people will do justice to the negro and remain faithful to their country.

AN INFAMOUS PROCEEDING.

An Attempt to Suborn the Officers of National Banks to Help Carry the New York Election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The *Post* has the following which it styles "An infamous proceeding;" "It is said that certain persons have arrived in the city from Washington on an errand which will not commend itself to the good opinion of honest men. The statement which we have received is to the effect that they are visiting the different banks which have deposits of funds belonging to the Treasury, and saying to the officers, 'You have the advantage of keeping the public money, and we ask you on your part to help in raising a fund to be used in carrying the approaching election for the Democratic candidates.' No threat is held out, but the banks understand a request put in that shape to mean that if they refuse to give money to be employed for party purposes, they will lose the keeping of the public funds.

Wilmington, N. C. Election

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 18.—The election here to-day resulted almost unanimously for Governor Worth, conservative. He received two hundred and eighteen votes against two for Dockery. For the Legislature, Hall was elected to the Senate, and Cowan and McGanney to the House, both conservatives, by within a few votes of unanimous. The total number of votes polled was two hundred and twenty-three. The election passed off quietly.

Hon Charles D. Drake of St. Louis, in a published letter, makes a careful estimate of the vote at the coming election in Missouri, and sets the Republican majority at not less than 40,000.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rumored Revolt Among Freedmen.—Circular from Secretary Seward.—Attempt to take Freedmen to Peru.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 16.—The rumor of an outbreak amongst the negroes, which prevailed here yesterday, is unfounded. It arose from the fact that a number were arrested last week as vagrants, and were promised liberty if they would contract with Cheatham & Beach, to work on the plantations in Mississippi. Their summary leaving caused report that they were sold into slavery, producing excitement which it was feared would create a riot. No fears of violence are now entertained.

The United States Attorney yesterday received the following:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1866.—To the Attorney of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee:—SIR:—This Department has received information that measures are in progress for the purpose of inducing freedmen to move to foreign countries, especially to Peru, by promises of high wages and other inducements.

If there is reason to believe that these promises will not be performed, and that the condition of the freedmen would not, in most instances be, impaired by the change, it is deemed to be the duty of the Government to prevent them by all legal and moral means, from being thus imposed upon. This circular is addressed to you for that purpose with the assent of the Attorney-General. You will do anything which you properly can towards causing it to be carried into effect.

Your obedient servant, W. H. SEWARD,

PERSECUTION OF UNION MEN IN TEXAS.

A St. Louis dispatch, Oct. 11. says: Private letters from Union men in Texas, received in this city, reiterate previous accounts of the treatment of loyalists in that State. The following is from a gentleman living in Navaro county, Texas, and is but a sample of the many other letters from that section:

"I cannot remain here in safety, for I am in the midst of enemies. My anticipations, based on the Union victory, were of a glorious triumph for our cause, but I find myself to day under the iron heel of my rebel enemy whom the government is trying to pet. The rebels have crushed the Union men of this State into dust, I fear, forever. Tell my friends that, instead of my returning to Texas in triumph, I returned to be placed at the tender mercies of my rebel enemies.

"A Union man here has a narrow chance for life, and less for his liberty or property The result of this is that some Union men have actually turned rebel, seeing that they have no chance as Union men, and that treason is virtually rewarded and loyalty practically punished by those who should have been our friends. I will say to you, and you will see it come to pass in less than two years, or three at most, that the rebels will control the United States as they do this State to-day, or there will be a worse war than there has been. This State is ripe for the conflict. One or the other of these results is sure to take place in the order of things.

"You may think this talk strange, but I tell you the south is bound to rule or ruin this government. You will say the same thing within three years. No man, knowing the people as well as I do, will doubt what I say. The signs are that anarchy will come again here, and that all Union men who do not get away in time will be murdered."

FROM HAVANA.

Terrible Hurricane on the Bahamas—Half of Nassau Destroyed—Damage to Shipping.

HAVANA, October 13.—On Wednesday last, the Queen's birthday, the Captain General held a court, and the next day a grand review of ten thousand men took place.

A terrible hurricane commenced in the Bahamas on the 30th ult, and lasted two days. Almost half of the town of Nassau was destroyed by the storm. Houses were blown down, roofs carried away, and trees uprooted. Trinity Church was demolished; the Government House lost part of its roof, and the roof of the Marine Hospital was entirely blown off. Vessels were driven ashore and knocked to pieces, and wharves demolished. The neighboring Islands suffered in the same degree, and a large number of vessels have been lost or damaged. This hurricane is the severest which has been experienced since 1813.

On board of the French steamer Emperatrice Eugenie, which arrived last Monday from St. Enazaire, *en route* for Vera Cruz were General Castelnan and staff, aid-de-camp of Napoleon. He has been appointed by him to replace Marshal Bazaine in Mexico. We have news from the Mexican capital to the 1st, and Vera Cruz to the 6th, by the Paris, which arrived on the 11th. The *Era* asserts that the postponement of the departure of the French troops from Mexico show that the French Government has not yet abandoned the Empire. A deputation of the commerce of Matamoras had arrived at the capital, begging the Government to take possession of this city; that a large number of troops was not necessary, as the whole population would arise in favor of the Empire. The *Estaffette* reports the capture of Abam by twelve hundred rebels.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Extra Session of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The Mississippi Legislature met yesterday, in extra session. The Governor in his message said, that the necessities of the State constrained him to call them together—not a special emergency, but a general exigency, resulting from the altered and deranged condition of our Federal relations and domestic affairs. He states the removal of the negro troops from the State and the transfer of the Freedmen's Bureau to to the officers of the regular army, are subjects of congratulation.

He deplores the state of the country, and incloses the Constitutional Amendments, but presumes a mere reading of it will insure its rejection. He recommends the admission of negro testimony in all Courts, and requests that provision be made for the education of the indigent children of Confederate soldiers, and for the relief of destitute and disabled State and Confederate soldiers. The rest of the message is purely local.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.—The New York Times, in an elaborate and careful article, urges the South and the President alike to submit to the popular will as expressed in the late elections, and at once accept the amendment to the Constitution as a basis of restoration. The Times interprets the elections as deciding first, that the Democratic party shall not decide the time or manner of reconstruction; second that the President's policy shall not be the method employed; and third, that the amendment proposed by Congress must be ratified and become valid as a condition precedent. It urges that the President can have no hope of resisting the will of the people, even if he takes the direction of his own impeachment; and advises both Mr. Johnson and his friends in the South to sacrifice the considerations of pride and prejudice which stand in the way, and accept the terms now offered, before a continued persistency in refusal subjects them to far harsher treatment.

Superintendency of Common Schools.

The following letter from Hon. C. R. Coburn, Superintendent of Common Schools, explains itself. It will be remembered we indicated months since, in these columns, that an arrangement like this would take place, so that its consumation now is merely a verification of what we stated would occur;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, Oct 18, 1866.

To His Excellency, A. G. Curtin—SIR:—I hereby tender my resignation as Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to take effect on the first day of November, 1866.

It is my wish that, if you shall deem it for the interest of the cause of the common school system in the State, you shall appoint as my successor J. P. Wickersham, of Lancaster county, Yours, with sentiments of high

Respect and kind regard,
C. R. COBURN.

Professor Wickersham is one of the ablest educators in the State. He will enter on the Superintendency of Common Schools on the 1st of November, and we are satisfied that the system, under his management, will continue to be one of vast benefit to the people of the State.—*Exchange.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Utes on the War Path in Colorado.

NEW YORK, October 18.—A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated Leavenworth, Kansas, Thursday, October 18th, says: Dates from Peubla, Colorado Territory, of October 8, say that the Ute Indians are committing fearful depredations throughout the country, stealing stock, killing men, &c., and have carried away one man's wife and children.

Further information in regard to the fight at Trinidad says that Colonel Alexander immediately went to the rescue, and reached the scene just in time to witness the attack on a ranche by a party of Indians. He engaged them five miles along the Purgatorie, killing thirteen, with the loss of one soldier killed and two wounded. They pursued the Indians, but were unable to overtake them. The Denver *News* publishes the following account of the fight: On Wednesday evening the Indians made an attack upon the soldiers and citizens. The Indians were repulsed with the loss of twelve killed. They were fighting last evening: result unknown.

The International Ocean Telegraph

NEW YORK, October 18.—Preliminary steps towards building the International Ocean Telegraph Line are to be taken, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, Mr. Wm. H. Heiss, one of the oldest telegraph superintendents in the country, has accepted the important position of Superintendent of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and the company was fortunate in securing the services of this gentleman, whose great experience and eminently practical abilities will be of the utmost value in insuring success to the great enterprise. Superintendant Heiss will sail from this city Saturday, the 20th inst., for Florida, through a portion of which State the line is to be built. He will make surveys and determine on the route to be adopted. Several leading citizens and public men of Florida have suggested that the line be built from Fernandina, to Cedar Keys, on the west side of the State, thence by cable to Havana. This will be determined on by Mr. Heiss, if the practicability of the suggested route is made manifest by personal inspection and survey. It will not be many months ere the cities of New York and Havana will be in telegraphic communication.

THE *Buckeye State* says: President Johnson has been exercising "My Policy" in this part of the State by removing Mr. Josiah Hartzell, Postmaster at Canton, Stark county, and Mr. J. B. Webb, Postmaster at Salem, in this county, and appointing in their stead one M. V. Gottshall at Canton, and D. Lupton at Salem. It was thought that there was no one in or about Salem, who formerly claimed to be a member of the Republican party, that would stoop so low as to accept an appointment and support "My Policy," after seeing how rapidly it is falling to pieces, for the sake of bread and butter. Deserters of this kind from the Union ranks should be marked, and watched in the future. Men who have no more principle than to desert a party for the sake of a petty office can have no confidence placed in them, and the party is better off when they take their leave.

A SHERIFF IN DESPAIR.—The people of Calhoun County, Alabama, are so peaceable and well behaved that the Sheriff has nothing to do, and is compelled to resign his office to avoid starvation. In the course of his address in the Montgomery Advertiser, the sheriff says his clothes are worn out, that he has not money enough to shoe his horse or supply himself with tobacco, and that he has been dunned until he is desperate. He concludes his address as follows:

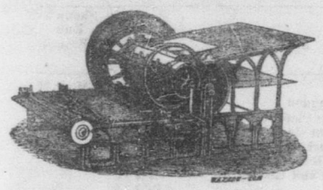
"And now I ask, what else could I do under these circumstances, but quit sheriffing, go to work; try to make something to pay my debts, and prepare to marry before it is too late."

IT is stated in a despatch from Philadelphia that the proprietor of the Ledger has instituted an investigation into the origin of its recent despatch about the President and the Attorney General, and has forwarded to the President a statement of the facts relating to it, with the original papers and the names of the correspondent's informants. A later despatch states that one H. M. Flint furnished the information on which the despatch was based, and that he received it from an official whose name he refuses to disclose.

A late number of the London Athenaeum in reviewing a work on natural history, gives a list of the different terms which are properly applied to flocks of various kinds of winged game,—a blunder in which would at once settle ones character as a sportsman. Thus one ought to say: a brood of grouse, a bevy of quails, a covey of partridges, a covert of coots, a dropping of sheldrake, a flight of woodcocks, a gaggle of geese (when they are at rest,) a skein of geese (when on the wing,) a herd of swans, a nid of pheasants, a spring of teal, a sege of herons, a team of wild ducks, a trip of dotterels, a wing of plovers, and a wisp of snipes.

No less than six serious steamship disasters have been recorded within a week. Steamer Sheridan went ashore at Body Island, coast of North Carolina; the Daniel Webster was abandoned off

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1865

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

With this issue of the INQUIRER the "Campaign INQUIRER" will erminate. All who do not desire to continue it will please inform the Post Master at the office at which it is received of the fact and it will be discontinued. We desire all, however, to continue it. The terms will be found on the first page. For some time we have devoted the entire space to politics, we will now turn our attention to making the INQUIRER one of the best family county papers published.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November completes vol. XXXIII. The nnmber is an average one and contains several interesting articles. The continuation of "Heroic Duels of Heroic men," by J. S. C. Abbot gives an interesting history of the secession movement in Florida, entitled "Florida: her crime and her punishment." Harper & Brothers, Franklin square, New York.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for November is on our table. Its illustrations consist of "The Expected Letter," "Waiting for a Bite," and fashion plates. A score of articles of more or less merit on various subjects of interest with fine poetical selections from Jean Ingelow and Phœbe Cary, make up the nnmber. T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS, Ticknor & Fields, Boston: The November number of this sprightly children's magazine is enriched with articles by Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Stowe, J. T. Trowbridge and Mayne Reid, with such celebrities in its corps of contributors it cannot fail to be entertaining, instructive and prosperous. Terms $2.00 per year.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties ha become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861-2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attenden to. tf.

A GRAND IMPOSTOR.—An individual calling himself Samuel Saunders, has been travelling extensively in this county for the ostensible purpose of raising money to erect a State Monument to the heroes who fell at Gettysburg. The scoundrel succeeded in getting a large sum of money out of our citizens. He was suspicioned very sharply of being a swindler in St. Clair township and was arrested but succeeded in making his escape from an upper story of the residence of Gideon D. Trout, Esq., on Tuesday night the 16th inst., by fastening a blanket and letting himself down. He was dressed in a black cloth suit, is supposed to be about five feet eight inches in height, with heavy black moustache and whiskers. It is supposed that he had succeeded in collecting several thousand dollars.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.— November number of this best of Americaa monthlies, comes to us as usual freighted with the choicest contributions of American thought and literature. Its contributors include all the most distinguished American writers. Among other attractive features promised for 1867 are a serial to extend through the year, by Dr. O. W. Holmes, entitled "The Guardian Angel" and "The By-Ways," of Europe by Bayard Taylor. The Atlantic includes among its regular contributors, James Russell Lowell, H. W. Longfellow, R. W. Emerson, F. T. Trowbridge, Wm. Cullen Bryant, J. G. Whittier, E. Steadman, Harriet B. Stowe, Gail Hamilton and many other American literary celebrities. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Terms: four dollars per year.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—The publishers of THE GALAXY, the new fortnightly magazine, announce that they will *give* to each purchaser of that Magazine for November 1st, which is now ready, a handsomely illustrated pamphlet book of 165 octavo pages, contaning the first twenty-six chapters of "The Claverings," Anthony Trollope's latest and best novel. "The Claverings" is appearing in The GALAXY simultaneously with its publication in England, and will soon be completed. The book given away is equal in size and typography to novels which are ordinarily sold for 75 cents. THE GALAXY for November 1st, with the "Claverings" extra, may be obtained at the leading newsdealers,' or the magazine and the book will be sent by the publishers to any address on receipt of 30 cents. Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, No. 39 Park Row, New York

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A MOST LIBERAL OFFER.—The Publishers of the Now-York METHODIST offer to send their paper *at once* to all subscribers for 1867 who remit their names and subscriptions during October, November, and December. This will give to subscribers accepting the offer, their papers *free* during the latter part of 1866.

THE METHODIST is adapted for circulation in all Christian families; a story every week for children, and is Catholic in its spirit. Its Financial, Dry Goods, Produce, and Cattle Market reports are prepared by experienced writers, and are very valuable.

The Publishers of THE METHODIST also offer to canvassers extraordinarily liberal premiums. Among them we notice, "Carpenter's Six Months in the White House," "Lives of Grant and Sherman," Photographic Albums, Sewing Machines, and Melodeons. The list will be sent on application to the Publishers, No. 114 Nassau Street, the price of the METHODIST is $2.50 a year.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Pilgrim has just read in the "Gazette" Mr. Meyers' description and eulogy upon the new and growing "State of Southampton." A perfect Eldorado—an Eden of delight, and a Goshen of Democracy! Pilgrim thinks there is some mistake about it. Mr. Meyers *dreamed* that. He had been "swinging round the circle" after loaves and fishes and his platform without a name broke down. The light in his policy lantern went out on election night. Overcome by the drowsy god his eyes closed slowly and he was in the fabled land of dreams. Scenes of grandeur, visions of beauty rose before him, but when he awoke it was gone—like the mist from the mountain-tops. Pilgrim in his meanderings once passed through the "glorious State" of Southampton. We saw no thriving villages—no neat cottages, with clambering honey suckles, no temples of prayer were seen lifting their gilded spires heavenward. We saw one mill crowned with the moss of ages, there was no grain in the hopper—the great wheel was still and motionless. One School house stood by the wayside a monument of neglect—its doors stood ajar. The glass had fallen from the worm-eaten sash—no teacher was seen—no children were there; gloom reigned within and desolation without. We also saw the site where once there stood a seat of learning; but it had been burned—*not* by lightning. Sad to relate—great weeds grow there. Some ladies were passed on the rugged highway—they had taken no fancy to crinoline, their beauty was of a style which had no charms for Pilgrim. Some boys were seen occasionally emerging from the by-ways wearing nature's own moccasins, blue and bloodless. The walking machines called men were of every hue. Pilgrim's pen cannot describe them—they were subjects for the painter's pencil *and* the poet's dream. One single object of special interest attracted Pilgrim's attention, a wagon bed supported by three wheels, minus the tire, on which was dimly traced the word "UNION!" It suggested the thoughts of a former age and of a better race. Pilgrim's heart grew sad while he thought that the dear relics of another clime should moulder into ruins without sympathy amid such surroundings. It is a historical fact that waste, uncultivated lands produce weeds of every variety, hence it is no marvel that name-less vegetables, are found in great abundance in the *State* af Southampton! Let Meyers and Filler take courage, the glorious State of Southampton is without a Governor!

Centerville, Oct. 24, 1866. PILGRIM.

MARRIED

At the house of the Brides' father, October 18, 1866, by the Rev. J. L. Lower, Capt J. S. STUCKEY of Bedford, Pa., to Miss PAULENE WELSH, of Wyandot, Ohio.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. HENRY F. GIBSON of Snake Spring township and Miss SUSAN MENCH of West Providence township.

In New York city, on Tuesday Oct. 16th at the Church of the Ascension by the Rev. Wm. Henry Benjamin, Major A. B. ARNOLD U. S. A. to SYDA J., daughter of the late Wm. M. Benjamin.

Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousand who read columns of frivolous verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is *Health*, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. *Weakness* is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 96 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort the weak to discard all unmedicated and impure stimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing tonic and alterative as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would tell, of dyspeptic pangs relieved, of appetite restored, of shattered nerves restrung, of headaches cured, of disordered functions regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of miasmatic diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, privation and toil defied, of hope reanimated, and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN ZELLER, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Zeller, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment of the same, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ZELLER,
October 26, 6t Administrator

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Harrison township on or about the 1st of August last, three sheep (two old ones and a lamb) marked with left ear cropped and a piece out of the right ear. The owner will come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM BRANT.
October 26, 3t*

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November term 1866, (19th day.)

Samuel Stayer vs. Chas. Madden.
F. D. Beegle vs. Daniel Wertz et al.
William Todd vs. David Wolf.
Bloody Run School Dist. vs. W. Prov. School D.
J. W. Beeler's adm. vs. Dr. B. F. Barry.
B. W. Garretson vs. J. W. Beeler, garnishee, &c.
Homer Neice vs. William Woy.
Gideon Hitechew vs. Adam W. Miller.
Jas. Madara et al vs. Abraham Eversole.
B. W. Garretson vs. George Widel.
Robinson Horton vs. G. W. Figard.
Aaron Hinsling vs. Israel Oppenheimer.
David Heisler vs. Hunt & Broad Top R. R.
Jacob Stocking vs. Sophia Lutzgazelle.
Certified October 22, 1866.

O. E. SHANNON,
Prothonotary.
October 26

IT often happens on the approach of spring that dwellers on the shores of Lake Erie look out at eventide upon a vast expanse of floating ice. At break of day they look again, and no ice is to be seen. Where it lay the rippling wavelets clap their hands and laugh at one another.

The night of the late elections the Democrats wore multitudinous. They blocked up all avenues, and exulted over the prospective downfall of the Republicans. When the sun arose the next morning the Democrats had disappeared, and the most diligent searches have failed to discover the places of their retreat. They were, but are not, is all that can be said of them.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

THE NEWARK POSTMASTERSHIP.—Dr. Craven the surgeon who attended Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe for several months, and published a book giving his reminiscences of the prisoner, has been appointed by the President postmaster at Newark, New Jersey. The incumbent removed to make room for this appointment was General Carman, who was appointed by Mr. Johnson himself a few months ago, and confirmed by the Senate, but who declined to endorse the Philadelphia convention circular, and has hence been doomed to early decapitation. The new appointment was made since the elections.

A MAN inquired at the postoffice in Erie, N. Y., the other day, for a letter for "Enery Hogden." He was told there was none, 'look ere," he replied, a little angrily, "you've hexamined a hodd letter for my name. It don't commence with a haitch! It begins with a ho! Look in the ole that's got the ho's!"

MR. BOGUES'S appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs is severely canvassed. The records show that he was connected with the Sons of Liberty branch of the Golden Circle.

☞Honest Ben Freeman, the colored messenger of the land Office, at Washington, was asked what were his politics. "I'm an administration man, and have been for thirty years," answered Ben with innocent sarcasm.

☞A quartette of soldiers who had lost limbs in battle, recently gave a serenade and sang "'Tis sweet to be re-membered."

☞"Have you no mercy for the South?" asked a Georgian of one of the delegates to the Flesh-pot Convention. "Nary a mercy," was the reply. "Come away from him," said a friend; "he's one of those Radical mercenaries. He'd go through you in a minute."—*Washington Republican.*

☞Mr. James Russel Lowell is said to have been for some time engaged on a novel which is to be a kind of American Wilhiem Meister.

☞A Convention of all the Phonographers of the country, at Cincinnati, is talked about. Ben Pittman, Graham, the Murphies, of Philadelphia, and several others, will be the leading spirits.

AN excited primary meeting was held in Maiden on Saturday evening, at which charges of intoxication against General Banks were made by Mr. George W. Copeland. The General appeared and emphatically denied the charges.

HORACE Greely was nominated for Congress in the 4th district of New York on Monday night.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatio Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases o wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months n New York, was hardly recognized by here friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marbla smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:eowly.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, A D 1866

at ten o'clock, A M, all that tract of land, late the property of John W. Beeler deceased, containing

279 & 1-4 ACRES,

adjoining lands of William Piper, John Burger, David Piper, James Piper, and others, and one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a substantial

Two Story Frame House,

frame BANK BARN, tenant house, and other buildings.

There is some good meadow land, and facilities for making more; also a large orthard of choice fruit. This tract of land lies within half a mile of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, contains valuable IRON ORE, and offers superior inducements to purchasers.

Terms CASH at confirmation of sale.

J W LINGENFELTER,
Administrator of John W Beeler, deceased.
October 26

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber, administrator of William Brallier, dec'd., will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, on

Saturday, November 17,

1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., all that certain farm or tract of land known as the

MANSION PLACE

of said deceased, adjoining lands of Barndollar's heirs, Jos. W. Tate, John Taylor and others, containing about 150 acres more or less—about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a good two story DWELLING HOUSE, Stable and a good Saw Mill thereon erected. There is also an excellent Spring and good stream of running water upon the premises, and the Bedford Rail Road passes through one side of the tract.

There is also plenty of IRON ORE *of an excellent quality upon this property.*

ALSO.

There will be sold, on the same day, on the premises, one other tract of

UNIMPROVED LAND,

ate the property of said deceased, in same township, adjoining lands of John Taylor, Joseph Armstrong's heirs, and J. W. Tate, containing about 30 acres more or less. This land is covered with excellent timber convenient to the Saw Mill on the first described tract, and there is a good Limestone Quarry upon the premises.

Terms made known on day of sale by

SAMUEL BENDER,
Administrator of William Brallier, dec'd.
October, 26, 4t.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS---Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct 26 1866

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

Account of James Cessna, Esq., administrator of William J. Brant, of Cumberland Valley township, in the County of Bedford, deceased.

The account of John Armstrong and Daniel R. Snyder, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Samuel Armstrong, late of the township of Snake Springs, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

The account of James Cessna, Esq., on the estate of George Miller, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased, of which he is administrator.

The administration account of George Smouse, administrator of the estate of Elias Diehl, late of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of James Cessna, Esq., Executor of the last will &c., of Henry Miller, Jr., late of Cumberland Valley, Bedford county deceased.

The final administration account of David Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, deceased.

The account of Thomas McCoy, Executor of the last will and testament of James McGrail, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Account of F. A. Rice, executor of the last will &c. of Frederick Rice, late of Cumbe land Valley township, deceased.

The account of John Major, Esq., administrator of Alexander Wareing, late of Broad Top township, deceased,

The account of Neven Weimer, administrator of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Brown, late of Bedford borough, deceased.

The account of C. W. Ashcom, administrator of John Longstreth, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, deceased.

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct 26, '66. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. ECHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Third Monday of November (being the 19th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 26th of October in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct 26 10, 1866.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of
Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26

J. H. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

☞OFFICE with S. L. RUSSEL, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.

Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

MECHANICS ATTENTION.

Proposals for hauling the stone, sand and lime for the new reservoir, and for walling the same, will be received at my office up to Saturday, October 20, 1866. The contract will be let by the perch to the lowest bidder. A reasonable time for its completion will be given.

JOHN PALMER, Clerk.
October 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The collectors for 1866 and previous years are urgently requested to collect and pay into the proper Treasury the taxes on their duplicates by November term of Court. Collectors will attend to this promptly as the Commissioners *are determined to* WIPE OUT ALL INDEBTEDNESS.

J. G. FISHER, Clerk.
Bedford, Oct. 19, 3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county to make a legal distribution of the Estate of Jonathan Cessna, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased, there being a balance yet remaing in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Executor &c., of said Estate, would respectfully give notice that he will attend to said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 12th day of November next, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
Oct. 19, '66-4t. Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and plus. vend exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 17th day of November, A. D. 1866, at 10 oclock A M, the following real estate viz.

One tract of land containing 256 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house, log stable and saw Mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills' heirs, and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob. C. Boor.

Also, one lot of ground in the town of Woodbury, Bedford co., fronting about 66 feet on Dryhill street, extending back to an alley, with a log dwelling house, and kitchen attached and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Nicholas Hyssong on the east and Sam'l. J. Castner on the west and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock.

Also one tract of land in Colerain Township, Bedford County, containing two hundred and thirty acres more or less, adjoining lands late of Peter M Cessna's heirs now Ellen Cessna, lands of Geo James' hiers, Wm Rose, Jno Cessna, Isaac and Geo Shafer, with about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of William Kelly and Benjamin Keily.

Also one lot or part of lot of ground in Bedford Borough, being number 149 in the general plan of the Borough, now occupied by defendent, with a large two story brick house and other buildings thereon erected, said lot being 25 feet more or less in front on Pitt Street and extending back 240 feet to a 20 feet alley adjoining Job Mann on the west and Hiram Lentz and wife on the east, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia D Gibson.

Also one tract of land in Bedford Township, containing 140 acres about 90 acres, cleared and under fence with a two story log house, with frame buildings attached, a frame bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Wm Smith, Jacob Shroer, John Weisel and others.

Also one tract of land containing 240 acres and allowence, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half frame house, log barn and other buildings thereon erected, with two good apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Jessie Griffith, Jos. Tomlinson, Michael Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Charles Smith.

Also all the interest of said defendent, all the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, viz: Number 1 Containing 145 acres and 92 perches, net measure, about 10 acres cleared and under fence and warrented in the name of Christopher Long, with a log house and log stable thereon erected. Number 2, containing 238 acres and 122 perches, net measure, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, warranted in the name of John Zook, with a log house and log stable thereon erected. Number 3 containing 178 acres and 22 perches, net measure, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with an apple orchard, log house, log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, in the name of Wm Lane. Number 4 containing 494 acres and 57 perches, net measure, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable and warranted to Wm Foster. Number 5, containing 180 acres and 87 perches, net measure and warranted in the name of John McClain. Number 6 containing 363 acres and 35 perches, net measure and warranted in the name of Daniel Kern. Number 7, containing 11 acres and 122 perches, net measure and warranted in the name of Thomas N. Long, and taken in execution as the property of William H. Irwin.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEDFORD, Oct. 23, 1866.

"A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

splendidly illustrated.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The model newspaper of our country---complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper---Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—*New York Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes *the best illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every houshold"---*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation"---*Philadelphia Press.*

"The best of its class in America"---*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's Post office.*

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year..... $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, is neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume X. ready January 1st, 1867.

☞Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.
October 26

THIS WAY.—The Books of J. HENRY HUNTON having been placed in my hands for collection, persons having accounts standing on said Books, will please call forthwith and settle, otherwise suits will be brought.

H. NICODEMUS.
Bedford Sept. 28, 1866:3t

MRS. V. B. TATE & M. A. REA.

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,

and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

Ladies Dress and Cloak Trimmings of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on the premises in Union township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

at ten o'clock A. M., all that tract of land late the property of John Ake, Esq, dec'd., known as the Grundy Ake place and containing

277 Acres & 32 Perches,

adjoining lands of Jacob Oster, Frederick Oster, John H. Bowser, Jacob Kauffman and others, with one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence and with a LOG HOUSE, log barn, three tenant houses and other buildings thereon. This tract will be sold in two or more parts or together to suit purchasers.

On the same day at two o'clock P. M., on the premises one other tract of land late the property of said John Ake, dec'd., in Union township, containing

124 Acres & 88 Perches,

about eighty acres of which are cleared and under fence with a LOG HOUSE and kitchen attached, double log barn, spring house and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Andrew Mowry, Paul Mock, Adam Ickes, William Berkheimer and Wm. Wertz.

ALSO.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 1866, at the house of Peter Amick in St. Clairsville, at ten o'clock A. M., a tract of mountain land containing

433 Acres & 110 Perches,

in Union and St. Clair townships, on Dunning's mountain, adjoining lands of Wm. Sill, Thomas Wenklin, James Lubman and others.

☞TERMS: One-third at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest to be secured by Judgment bonds.

JOHN. T. AKE,
ABM. H. HULL,
Administrators of the Estate of John Ake, deceased
Oct. 17.

ELIAS ROUSE vs. ELIZA ROUSE } In the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bedford No. 47, Feb. term 1866, Alias subpoena for Divorce:

And now to wit: September 3rd, 1866, the Court on motion of E. M. Alsip, Esq. Attorney for the above named Elias Rouse, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Eliza Rouse the respondent in the above case to show cause why a Divorce is a vinculo matrimoni should not be decreed.

The said Rule returnable on Monday the 19th day of Noxember, 1866 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON,
Prothonatory.

Attest JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Oct. 17, 1866.

SAMS vs. SAME. } No. 47, Feb. term, 1866, Alias Subpoena in libel for Divorce issued to September term, 1866, &c., September 3rd, 1865. On motion, John T. Keagy was appointed commissioner to take testimony, find facts and make return to said Court at next term, Nov. 19, 1866.

To Eliza Rouse and all parties interested:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner appointed as above stated will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, the 16th of November, 1866, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
October, 19, 4t. Commissioner.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

We will send by Express or otherwise as ordered securely packed, a $55 SEWING MACHINE either Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker, to any person sending us, *before the first of January next*, the names of SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

with the money ($56) for one year in advance.

☞On and after January 1st, 1857, we shall require EIGHTEEN new subscribers ($63).

We have sent away as premiums nearly

THREE HUNDRED

of these machines, and they give universal satisfaction. The New subscribers may be from one, or from various places.

Send the names as fast as you obtain them, with the money *(Check, draft, or Post Office order.* Sample copies and Circulars sent free.

TERMS $3.50 a year in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.
Oct. 17, '66-3t.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of S. L. Russell Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Foster, late of Highland county, in the State of Ohio, dec'd. to wit: Caroline, intermarried with John Cowman, Newton P. Foster; Amanda M., intermarried with Ashley Johnson; Emily Jane, intermarried with John Watt, and John P. Foster; (all children of John Foster, who was a brother of Thos. Foster, dec'd.) Mary A., intermarried with David Warnock and Richard Chaney (who were children of Sarah Chaney, a sister of deceased) places of residence of all said parties unknown, and Rathwell Wilson, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 3d Monday, 19th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON Clerk.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Oct. 17, 1866.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Watson late of the Township of Bedford dec'd., to wit: Dr. William H. Watson, Mary Jane intermarried with Hon. Alexander King, Louisa H. intermarried with Espy L. Anderson, Isabella intermarried with George Smith of Alexander, Laura intermarried with J. Clayton Brashear, all residing in Bedford county. Eliza intermarried with Edward Harrison residing in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and Annie P. intermarried with John P. O'Neil, Esq., residing in the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania. Eliza Brown, daughter of a deceased daughter residing in the said County of Bedford, and Mrs. Margaret Smith residing in the City of Cumberland in the State of Maryland to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 3rd Monday, 19th day of November next. to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said County at Bedford the 13th day

Farm, Garden & Household.

OUR FRUIT LIST.

We again present to our readers, as the time approaches for transplanting, a revised list of fruit trees, vines, &c., which we can recommend for general cultivation. One dozen varieties of pears, and six of apples, are all-sufficient, provided they are the best [illegible] must judge for himself. Frequently a pear, an apple, or a grape may do well for a few years and then deteriorate; or may do excellently well in one location, and not in another, though seprated by a very narrow space. In such case it had better be disposed of by grafting it with more reliable varieties. We have changed our opinion respecting a number of fruits within the last half dozen years, and yet in some of the instances we are convinced the fault was in the location and soil.

According to our present preference, we should select the following for our own planting, viz:

STANDARD PEARS.

1. Early Catharine,
2. Juliana.
3. M.'s Elizabeth,
4. Tyson,
5. Bartlett,
6. Seckel,
7. St. Michael d'Archange.
8. Giffard,
9. Shelden,
10. Buffum,
11. Anjou,
12. Lawrence,
13. Potts,
14. Feaster,

Of the above, from No. 1 to 4 are summer varieties; from 5 to 10 autumn; 11, 12, 13 and 14 winter, thus affording a sufficient number for each of the periods, of the best known sorts for this region.

DWARF PEARS.

1. St. Michael d'Archange,
2. Bartlett,
3. Comice,
4. Rostiezer,
5. Diel,
6. Boussock,
7. Belle Lucrative,
8. Lawrence,
9. Potts,
10. Feaster.

APPLES.

1. Maiden's Blush,
2. Baldwin,
3. L. I. Russett,
4. Jefferis,
5. Smith's Cider,
6. Northern Spy,
7. Fornwalder,
8. McClellan.

PEACHES.

1. Crawford's Early,
2. George IV,
3. Morris White,
4. Oldmixon (free,)
5. Oldmixon (cling,)
6. Bergen's Yellow.

GRAPES.

1. Telegraph,
2. Concord,
3. Hartford Prolific,
4. Rogers No. 1,
5. Rogers No. 4,
6. Rogers No 32,
7. Creveling.

CHERRIES.

1. May Duke,
2. Early Richmond,
3. Black Tartarian,
4. Black Eagle,
5. Germantown,
6. Belle Magnifique,
7. Downton.

We omit the Gov. Wood because it does not generally mature its fruit. A rain followed by a hot sun when the cherries are nearly ripe, will sometimes blast the whole crop. Its quality however is superior to all others. The "Germantown" is the largest cherry grown, is handsome in appearance, an abundant bearer of sound fruit, and very good in quality.

RASPBERRIES.

1. Brinckle's Orange,
2. Hornet,
3. Catawissa,
4. Philadelphia.

We cultivate all these varieties of the raspberry, in addition to the Hudson River Antwerp and the old Purple. We omit the Hudson River from our list, and substitute the Philadelphia. The Hudson River is an excellent berry, rather better in quality than the Hornet, which it resembles, though not so large, but it is not hardy or a good grower, and unless care is taken will "run out" in a few years. The Catawissa is the two-crop variety, which every one ought to cultivate for the autumn crop only, by cutting all the canes clear off to the ground in November and covering the stools with manure.

STRAWBERRIES.

1. Russell's Prolific,
2. Triomphe de Gand,
3. Hovey's Seedling,
4. Albany Seedling.

At present we are not prepared to change our strawberry list. There are many new candidates for public favor, but for family use and market combined we know of none to be preferred to the foregoing. In retaining the Albany Seedling, it is done expressly for marketing purposes.

CURRANTS.

1. Black Naples
2. Red Dutch.

We consider these the two best currants. We have the Cherry currant, which is larger than the Red Dutch, but it is too acid; while the White Grape, which is of good size and flavor, and transparent in appearance, is a grower, of a sprawling habit, and bears most ly near the ground, which dirties the fruit and extracts the flavor.

GOOSBERRIES.

1. Houghton,
2. Downing.

These are the two best and most profitable cultivated. All the huge imported kinds are thick-skinned, tough, and are sure to mildew.

BLACKBERRIES.

1. New Rochelle,
2. Dorchester.

The New Rochellee blackberry produces a better crop perhaps than the Dorchester, and the later ripened berries retain their flavor more entirely; but the first ripening of the Dorchester is sweeter and more delicious than the other. A new variety called the "Kittatinny," from the Kittatinny mountain, near the Delaware Water Gap, is well spoken of, but we reserve our opinion for the present.

It isbetter that those who intend to cultivate fruit and have to make purchases, should take this list with them to the nursery, and adhere to it as far as possible. It is not fair to the nurseryman to ask *him* for a list of the best sorts, as he has all kinds to sell to accommodate every taste and demand.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CLOVER SEED.—We believe, says the *Rural New Yorker*, that a crop of clover seed taken from the land exhausts the soil more than the crop which is cut for hay. Any seed crop, it is well-known, is more exhaustive than a mere fodder crop. One strong reason for cutting timothy for hay early, is to remove it from the soil before it has abstracted those elements which form the seed. It impoverishes the soil much less than if cut later. The first growth of clover is not generally disposed to seed much; hence it is not so exhaustive as other grasses if cut late. But the second crop, which bears the seed, is injurious to the land—at least the taking it away is. Unless remuneration is paid to the soil it will pay better to let the second growth of clover rot on the land or feed it off.

THIS WAY.—The Books of J. HENRY HUNTINGTON having been placed in my hands for collection, persons having accounts standing on said Books, will please call forthwith and settle, otherwise suits will be brought.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford Sept. 28, 1866:3t

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District, Penn'a.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufacturers' Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE, in Bedford, on or before the **2d day of October.**

PENALTIES.—"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, and if the tax be not paid within TEN DAYS from date of said notice, then *a Penalty of ten per centum will be added*, and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs.

All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

Nothing but Government funds will be received.

J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col.
2d Division, 16th Dist. Pa.

Collector's Office, Bedford, Sept. 21. 1866.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65:1yr.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of september, 1866.

aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JOHN M. SMITH.

Aug31:3t

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD. Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of [illegible] and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

J. K BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"
NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other!

CAUTION.—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.

sep7:4m

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON. PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

OYES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his professional services to all those who desire and Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.

GEORGE W. FIGARD.

Aug. 3, 1866:3m

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25. 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11-3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c, &c., in short a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$25.**

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$20.**

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of **$15.**

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be catitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:1y

JUST RECEIVED.
A NEWSTOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

MISS KATE DEAL &
MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,
have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable
BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS &
TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK
and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils. Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. &c.

All kinds of
MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK
done in the cheapest and best manner.

no3;1y

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

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BRITTANIA and JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & COS.

HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S.JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
andtherefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers, Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others.

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for rom $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE
TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Clover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H.SHIRES

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		